Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XV. PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 23, 1836. Whole No. 769.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

MY NATIVE LAND

Where'er, o'er lands remote and lone,
With wand'ring steps I flee;
The more I roam—my heart is still,
My native land, with thee.

Tost by the tempest's raging power,
Upon the angry sea;
Or in the calm—my heart is still,
My native land, with thee.

Then let me stray where'er I will,
There is no joy for me;
For though afar, my heart is still,
My native land, with thee.

T.

From the Casket.

THE JUDGMENT.

"Vengeance is mine; I will repay," saith the Lord.
Epistle to the Romans, chap. 12, verse 19.

There runs a popular saying that "murder will out," old, yet not a true one, though honoured with all de[illegible] acceptation. In most cases it may be that the [illegible] person is brought to a reckoning even here; [illegible] animate and inanimate may combine to betray him; [illegible] have borne on his shirt the stain of blood un[illegible] and unsuspected,—and after the lapse of years, and [illegible] all his apprehensions are lulled, the merest trifle [illegible] contrary to all human probability, lead to his detec[illegible]; yet though the divine denunciation "whoso shed[illegible] man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," be in [illegible] main, specially and signally verified—there are still [illegible] instances of the foulest and most unnatural taking [illegible] of human life, forever concealed and undreamed [illegible], if surmised, not liable to, or undisturbed by cog[illegible]. Such a criminal, like Orestes, pursued by the [illegible] furies, is left to a punishment far beyond any [illegible] by the law; he is given over—not to the [illegible]try of the hangman, but to that of the scourger, con[illegible], and bears about within him, a sentence of eter[illegible] condemnation, which shames the worst sentence of [illegible] mortal justice. Prometheus chained to the rock, [illegible] the eagle preying upon his liver, is but a faint type [illegible] such a wretch's sufferings.

"Him do the vulture passions tear—
The furies of the mind;"

[illegible], despair, "fear, frantic fear," the dread of dis[illegible], the constant anxiety of suspense, the inward con[illegible]—the outward and apparently inexplicable agony [illegible] are a portion and but a small portion of the tor[illegible] racking him. He sees the "damned spot" incarna[illegible] his hand,—and in vain cries "out! out!"

"Not all the waters of great Neptune's ocean,
Shall wash it clean again."

[illegible] sees the spectre of his victim forever beside, and [illegible] piteously on him; he hears the life-stream he [illegible] has spilt, cry aloud from the ground against him, [illegible] its scent seems still fresh in his nostrils.

"So writhes the mind remorse has riv'n,
Unfit for earth—undoomed for Heav'n,
Darkness above—despair beneath,
Around it flame—within it death:
So do the dark indeed expire,
Or live like scorpion girt by fire."

[illegible] truly there is no imagery strong enough (not even [illegible] these lines) to paint the state of one thus living, [illegible] here, his own executioner.

[illegible] are other murderers suspected, yet not brought [illegible]; they live shunned without being openly accused [illegible] convicted, and are condemned, if not by a legal tri[illegible], by the verdict of public opinion; but seldom [illegible] now-a-days, have we proof of the direct inference [illegible] evidence, in default of the award of earthly justice. [illegible] remarkable case of this latter kind was once related in [illegible] as having happened many years since, in a [illegible] the Virginia Allegany, which shall be nameless. [illegible] premise that it was among the peculiar people [illegible] called the "Dutch" and the "Scotch-Irish," [illegible] so large and so worthy a portion of our moun[illegible] population, that God himself was said, and firmly be[illegible] to have visibly visited the violator of the sixth [illegible]mandment, and the inheritor of "the primal curse." [illegible] the tale as "'twas told to me," without vouching for [illegible] authenticity: the narrator was a grey-headed German, [illegible] venerable and most prepossessing appearance, who [illegible] himself an eye-witness of the retributive catas[illegible] herein set down:

[illegible] a small village, or more properly, hamlet, consist[illegible] dozen frame and log-houses, a black-smith's shop [illegible], for every cabin by the road-side professed [illegible], and a post-office, now dignified on the list of [illegible], with a most euphonious and high-sounding [illegible], there lived, as far back as the revolutionary [illegible] Adrian Godefroy and his wife Wilhelmina, a plain, [illegible] couple, "well to pass in the world," according to [illegible] humble acknowledgment, and with two children, [illegible]. For many years had this family lived in [illegible] plenty and content, such as the Israelites enjoyed [illegible] every man under his own vine and fig-tree, [illegible] blessings of the promised land. They owned [illegible] of two hundred acres, in the highest state of [illegible], besides conducting a dairy, famous even in [illegible] of Goshen, for its product, both cheese and [illegible], which was carried a distance of near three hun[illegible] to the Lowland markets, the farmer himself [illegible] reputed to be worth from twenty to thirty thou[illegible] dollars] driving his huge "Augusta waggon" [illegible] of the kind from an upland county were indis[illegible] called) drawn by a team of six powerful bay [illegible] the harness hung with numerous bells, whose [illegible] jingling, sent a clear sonorous sound on "the [illegible]." In this, as well as all occupations of hus[illegible] he was efficiently assisted by his eldest son, Wil[illegible] fine youth of twenty, with the frame and bearing [illegible] Hercules, who could do the best day's [illegible] any man in the settlement, pale like an Arab, [illegible] in hunting (an unusual pastime, by the way

ready led the mother—a woman of uncommon understanding—to predict great things of him. But the father, who, deeming it of no consequence how a puny and peevish brat amused himself, had, at first, humoured the tiny scholar by bringing him, now and then, the present of a "picture book" from Richmond, began at length to see the necessity of discouraging this passion for learning, by fair means or foul. For in vain, as Dominic gained years and strength, did the old man strive to make him perform his share of the plantation-work. The excuses of a weakly constitution, stunted growth—increase of spinal distortion—and a hundred others similar, so plausibly alleged by one parent—and grumblingly admitted by the other—would do no longer. Dominic, though short of stature, with his head deep-set between his shoulders, as if without the intervention of a neck—and his back warped into a decided hump, grew up broad built and brawny, and of a make, which muscular and disproportioned as that of the Black Dwarf, promised some degree, if not an equal measure, of the same strength. Yet though now full able for the jobs appointed as his task, it was too late to break him in the yoke; for the youngster, in attaining size along with his years, had, by no means, undergone a correspondent improvement in his active habits. He had been indulged or undisturbed in those sedentary and studious propensities, by far the best and largest part of his nature till thoroughly wedded to them, and determined to debase himself to nothing else. His days and nights had been spent in conning over the volumes few indeed, but precious beyond so many ingots of pure gold, which he had managed to become possessed of; and when he had enriched his memory, with the contents of his scanty library, which was speedily the case, our perverse student was ready to do any and all things, save to make himself useful. He had the passion for music, distinctive of his ancestral nation, a passion which competed with that for books, and his performance on the double flageolet, brought forth sounds of such touching and delicious melody, "in linked sweetness long drawn out," as might have characterised "the heavenly airs" played by the genius in the "Vision of Mirza." But chiefly in solitude did Dominic Godefroy enjoy himself, and exercise the musings of a mind naturally framed for other and higher destinies than apparently were to be his. His taste led him not to green pastures and smiling landscape inlaid with the garniture of gardens and the abodes of men, with smooth streams gliding between enamelled banks and the sunny light falling on fields of golden grain. Far different were the haunts of his habitude, the haven of his rest. Amid the quiet and sombre woods, within whose lofty and verdant vistas one feels as if in the aisles of a pillared temple, instinct with the presence of divinity—beside the frowning steep, the headlong torrent—or in the deepest recesses of the eternal mountains darkening on sylvan magnificence, and peopled by fancy, with the shapes "shadowy as the sisters-weird," he laid him down

"And dream'd uncounted hours,
Tho' he was chid for wand'ring; and the wise,
Shook their white aged heads o'er him, and said
Of such materials wretched men were made,
And such a truant boy would end in wo—
And that the only lesson was a blow.
And then they smote him, and he did not weep,
But cursed them in his heart, and to his haunt,
Returned and wept alone, and dream'd again,
Those visions, which arise without a sleep."

Nor—though in every breath of wind, our visionary heard the whisperings of strange voices—and in every [illegible]

[illegible]

flowing tenderness as [illegible] life to save hers, or [illegible] perishing a thirst for [illegible] for the living waters [illegible] And yet in the comp[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

—the removal in the twinkling of [illegible], the healthiest, and strongest of [illegible] sensation. It was as though a [illegible] loftiest of the planetary train, had [illegible] sphere, and as the plain, black [illegible] pall or plate, and supported on [illegible] passed beneath it, a youth near [illegible], holding each one of the six [illegible] of the house which that deceased [illegible] along the grave-yard path,—there [illegible] the large concourse, assembled [illegible] of one, who, though of hum[illegible] eminent over his mates. The [illegible] father, "grey-haired with an[illegible] forcibly separated from what that [illegible]

with all the emphasis of truth at the object of her hostile spirit—and charged him, in the name of the Most High, with the murder, the cruel and treacherous murder of his own and only brother. Dominic, trembling more with rage than terror, was not taken by surprise; his "coward conscience" had foreboded something of the sort on this occasion, though, scarce from that particular person. Like a bear tied to the stake and baited into fury and self-defence, he stood his ground with dogged self-possession, and repelled the crimination with a torrent of eager and overwhelming eloquence, that might well have passed for the inspiration of indignant innocence. But the popular sentiment sided with the excited Love, who, now flushed and faltering through excess of impatience, her eyes fixed on him as if they could scath by their living fire—her [illegible]

[illegible]

warned his agitated auditor against the danger of tampering with a rite so hallowed—but with as little effect as is usually attendant on these official dissuasions. The applicant was resolute, and the third Sunday therefrom was assigned as the period of his solemn appeal from man to Heaven.

Accordingly on the next Sabbath, notice was given from the pulpit, that on such a day one, wrongfully suspected of a most unnatural atrocity—being entirely clear of the same, and having no way of redress against the ill thoughts and conversation of his neighbours,—was advised and had come to the resolution of making public profession of innocence, previous to his approaching immediately after the Lord's table. The person so complaining, and appealing from the false judgment passed [illegible]

[illegible]

far from the place of interment, common to his name and race. They made the grave of Dominic Godefroy, the fratricide, the sacrilegious and perjured wizard, in one of the wild haunts, where he was supposed to have invoked the aid of those demons under whose deluding instigation, such a tissue of foul crime was wrought; and long and fearfully, through all the region of the Allegany, did they talk of and tremble at this true, and most terrible JUDGMENT.

E. C. S.

SELECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LINES,

"Written on burning a Packet of Letters."

BY A. A. WATTS.

Relics of love, and life's enchanting spring,
Of hopes born, rainbow like, of smiles and tears;
With trembling hand, do I unloose the string,
Twined round the record of my youthful years.

Yet why preserve, memorials of a dream;
Too bitter—sweet to breathe of aught but pain!
Why court fond memory for a fitful gleam,
Of faded bliss that cannot bloom again!

The thoughts and feelings, these sad relics bring
Back on my heart, I would not now recall;—
Since gentle ties, around its pulses cling,
Shall spells less hallowed hold them still in thrall?

Can wither'd hopes that never came to flower,
Match with affections long and dearly tied!
Love, that has lived through many a stormy hour,
Through good and ill,—and time and change defied!

Perish each record, that might wake a thought,
That would be treason, to a faith like this!—
Why should the spectres of past joys be brought,
To fling their shadows o'er my present bliss!

Yet,—ere we part forever,—let me pay
A last, fond tribute to the sainted dead;
Mourn o'er these wrecks of passion's earlier day,
With tears as wild, as once I used to shed.

What gentle words are flashing on my eye!
What tender truths in every line I trace!
Confessions—won'd with many a deep drawn sigh,
Hopes—like the dove—with but one resting place!

How many a feeling, long—too long—represt,
Like autumn flowers, here opened out at last!
How many a vision of the lonely breast,
Its cherish'd radiance on these leaves hath cast!

And ye, pale violets, whose sweet breath had driven
Back on my soul, the dreams I fain would quell;
To whose faint perfume such wild power is given
To call up visions—only lov'd too well.

Ye too must perish!—wherefore now divide,
Tributes of love—first offerings of the heart;
Gifts—that so long have slumbered side by side;
Tokens of feelings, never meant to part!

A long farewell: sweet flowers, sad scrolls, adieu!
Yes, ye shall be companions to the last;
So perish all that would revive anew,
The faithful memories of the faded past!

But lo! the flames are curling swiftly round,
Each fairer vestige of my youthful years;
Page after page, that searching blaze hath found,
Even while I strive to trace them with my tears.

The Hindoo widow, in affection strong,
Dies by her Lord, and keeps her faith unbroken;—
Thus perish all which to those wrecks belong,
The living memory—with the lifeless token!

Single Copies of the S. E. Post,
ARE LEFT FOR SALE, AT
McMakin's N. L. News Room, 213 N. Third st.
Snyder's Bookstore, Second, above Pine street.
Morgan's do. High street, above Seventh.
Carlisle's do. 78 Race street.
Mrs. McWilliam's Variety Store, 83 N. Fifth street.
Wm. Berach's Grocery, corner Fifth and Jackson st.

Saturday Evening Post.

APRIL 23, 1836.

To Readers and Correspondents.

The Indian Sketch, by Gordon, is on file for insertion.

"Hours of Idleness No. 2," will meet attention.

Our correspondent "A. S." of Goschland, is respectfully informed, that two of the articles he has sent us as original, have been published before—one in the works of Cowper, and the other in the works of Moore. Both are excellent, and "A. S." seems not to have been deficient in taste in selecting them, but we are really surprised that he should have the temerity to send them to us for publication as his own. The spirits of the offended poets may haunt him until his death, as a punishment for the daring plagiarism.

The articles from "M.," "A. W. M. D.," "P. S." and Edward, we deem unworthy of publication.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday evening, 14th inst. by the Rev. Michael Hurly, Mr. Augustus P. Fougeray, to Miss Adeline Mintzer, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Monday evening, 4th inst. by the Rev. Jos. Lybrand, Mr. Henry F. Spangler, to Miss Mary R. Florance, all of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday evening, 13th inst. by the Rev. C. R. Demme, D. D. Mr. John F. Holkermann, of this city, to Miss Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Geo. Rotchford Usher, of the city of New York.

On Monday evening, 11th inst. by the Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, Edmund S. Benedl, to Margaretta K. daughter of the late F. W. Sperry, of this city.

On Monday evening, 18th inst. by the Rev. A. D. Gillet, L. Knowles, Jr. to Elizabeth A. Crosby, Esq.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Keppler, Mr. Wm. Hansell, to Miss Ann Smith Helme, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 19th inst. by the Rev. John W. Yeomans, Mr. John Green, of Easton, Pa. to Miss Sarah L. Hart, of Trenton, New Jersey.

On Tuesday evening, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, John J. Ridgway, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Willing, Esq.

On Thursday evening, 14th inst. by the Rev. Abel C. Thomas, Mr. Smith Skinner, to Mrs. Rosanna Skinner, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the evening of the 13th inst. by the Rev. George C. Potts, D. H. Little, to Mary Eyre, daughter of Mr. Joseph Binney, of Southwark.

On the 20th of January, by the Rev. Mr. Winchester, James Brown, to Eliza H. M'Ilvaine, all of this city.

On Saturday, 16th inst. by the Rev. Anthony Atwood, David Bates, merchant, of Indianapolis, state of Indiana, to Leona Ambelia Cavender, daughter of Curtis Cavender, of this city.

On Thursday evening, 7th inst. in St. Michaels Church, by the Rev. T. J. Donaghoe, Mr. Mealy, to Miss Ann Bruton, both of this city.

At Doylestown, on the 13th inst. by M. H. Snyder, Esq. Mr. David Morgan, to Miss Isabella S. Doughty, both of Horshamtownship, Montgomery county.

At Doylestown, on the same day, by the same, Mr. Joseph Lambert, of Upper Makefield township, to Miss Hannah Twining of Wrightstown township, Bucks county.

At Mill Hill, Nottingham township, Burlington co., N. J. on the 7th inst. by Horace Smith, Esq. Mr. Henry Gobin, to Miss Elizabeth Gobeen, both of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

In Boston, Mr. Alanson Follansbee to Miss Celesta Ann Knistry; Mr. David White, Jr. to Miss Adeline Bacon.

At Charlestown, on Thursday evening, by Rev. Mr King, Mr. James Clinton, of Philadelphia, to Miss Sophronia D. Stearney, of Charlestown.

DEATHS.

On Thursday morning, 14th inst. Andrew Busch, a native of Prussia, and for many years a resident of this city, in the 73d year of his age.

On Friday, 15th inst. Henry Pettit, M. D. aged 29 years.

On Thursday evening, 14th inst. in the 20th year of her age, Emma H. daughter of the late George Billington.

On Friday morning, 15th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. Betsey Taylor, in the 77th year of her age.

On the 25th of February, near St. Patricio, Texas, C. P. Heart, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 25 years. Mr. H. was among the number who died bravely defending themselves against a superior number, in the noble cause of Texas, against a tyrant.

On the 15th inst. of scarlet fever, Martha Jane Douglass, daughter of John J. N. and Susan Douglass, aged 2 years and 17 days.

On the 14th inst. George E. youngest son of Geo. L. and Jane Derr.

On the 20th March, in Matanzas, Mary, wife of Mr. Levi Eldridge, of this city.

On Third-day morning, at 2 o'clock, after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Barbara Ross, in the 73d year ... county, Virginia, aged 63 years.

On Thursday, 14th inst. Peter L. Berry, aged 66 years.

On the morning of the 19th inst. at the residence of her brother, Caleb Boutcher, Esq. Newport, Bucks county, Patience Swift, aged 75 years.

On Wednesday evening 20th inst. after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Ann Lytle, in the 50th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, 17th inst. William Payne, Sen. in the 81st year of his age.

On Saturday afternoon, 16th inst. Mr. John Stuert, in the 57th year of his age.

On Saturday evening, 16th inst. after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Jacob Baker, in the 74th year of his age, long a respectable citizen of the Northern Liberties.

On Monday morning, 18th inst. after a short illness, Mr. Nathaniel Holland, in the 61st year of his age.

On Tuesday evening, 19th inst. Mrs. Martha, wife of Abel Wyman.

At Mobile, on the 3d inst. James Wright, a resident of Mobile for the last ten years, and formerly of Philadelphia.

On Monday morning, 18th inst. Mr. Nathaniel Walton, in the 44th year of his age, late of Bristol, Pa.

At Tallahassee, Florida, on the 5th inst. Mr. James McMullin, formerly of this city.

At St. Louis, Mo. on the 30th March, Louisa Matilda, consort of Henry Maxwell, and daughter of Wm. Warrance, late of Philadelphia.

At Fort Winnebago, M. T. on the 15th ult. Brevet Major Nathan Clark, of the 5th Regiment, U. S. Infantry.

Departed this life, on Sunday, the 27th ult. in the *one hundred and twelfth year* of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Lee. Her recollection extended back to the time when the state of Maryland was inhabited by the Indian tribes, and she retained her senses until within six months past. It is no less singular that during the course of her long life, as if in defiance of medical skill, she never took but one dose of medicine; and when very young was once bled—an operation which left a strong impression on her that she thereby sustained an injury rather than a benefit.—*Camden (N. J.) Nat. Rep.*

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

April 15, received from		Wm. Howell,	5 00
Wm. L. Robb	$5 00	*April 19,*	
E. S. Candler,	2 50	John J. Howard,	2 00
W. M. Ferrell,	5 00	James Ratcliff,	15 00
Hubbard Bartlett, esq.	1 00	J. Bonner, Esq.	5 00
April 16,		Chris. G. Joy, Esq.	10 00
Wm. J. Lamb,	5 00	Wm. Willard, Esq.	5 00
Wm. L. Dayton,	5 00	E. W. Scoby,	[illegible]
J. M. Wiggins, Esq.	2 00	*April 20,*	
J. G. Caldwell, Esq.	3 00	Wm. Stile, Esq.	2 00
Gideon Wells, Esq.	2 00	W. Van Duser, Esq.	[illegible]
Jas. Graham, Esq.	1 00	S. Rice, Esq.	5 00
J. O. Cage, Esq.	6 00	Wm. Sherwood, Esq.	2 00
April 18,		Jacob Light, Esq.	2 00
Mrs. Jane Porter,	30 00	John Farmer, Esq.	5 00
Sam'l Windham,	2 00	Abraham Boys, Esq.	4 00
C. Goodwin,	20 00	*April 21,*	
B. L. Underhill,	3 00	John Hoader,	2 00
J. K. Thompson, esq.	15 00	Geo. Pendleton,	4 00
Rich'd McC[illegible], esq.	2 00	C. Keeler, Esq.	2 00

SALES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers.

		price sold for.	par.
234 shares	United States Bank,	119a122	100
45 do.	Philadelphia Bank,	113	100
5 do.	Farm. & Mech. Bank,	[illegible]	50
31 do.	Commercial Bank,	67¾a68	50
100 do.	Girard Bank,	67¾a68¼	50
23 do.	Schuylkill Bank,	61½a61½	50
3 do.	North America Bank,	452	400
40 do.	Western Bank,	60¼a60½	50
3 do.	Pennsylvania Bank,	515	400
8 do.	Louisville Bank,	107¼	100
50 do.	Union Bank, Tenn.	73	70
100 do.	Planters Bank, Tennessee,	84	75
86 do.	Planters' Bank, Miss.	121	100
318 do.	Kentucky Bank,	68a68¼	50
100 do.	Northern Bank, Kentucky,	40a40½	40
150 do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	59¼a59½	50
5 do.	Mec. & Man. Bank Pittsb'rg,	61	50
43 do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	159a159½	50
278 do.	Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	76a77	50
3550 do.	Del. & Hudson Canal,	92a96	100
1 do.	Lancaster Turnpike,	75	300
33 do.	New Castle Rail Road,	34½a35	25
557 do.	Norristown Rail Road,	51½a58	50
50 do.	Beaver Meadow,	50a52	50
100 do.	Mec. & Tradesmen's Loan Co.	11	10
100 do.	Southwark Fire In. Co.	51	50
143 do.	Philadelphia Savings,	29½a30	25
350 do.	Morris Canal,	[illegible]a92	100
7 do.	N. American In. Co.	14¼	10
1 do.	Pennsylvania Insurance Co.	505	400
50 do.	Camden & Amboy R. R.	138	100
$2600	Lehigh, 6 per ct. 1845	101	100
$2500	do. do. 1844	101a104½	100
$1200	State 5 per cents, 1853	105	100
$6000	State 5 per cents, 1856	107	100
$2800	New Castle 5¼ per ct. loan,	100	100

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, April 14.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of proceeding into the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic service of the government for the year 1836.

Mr. Sheppard hoped the discussion would be confined to the immediate subject of the motion he had made.

Mr. Wise said the discussion showed the necessity of examining these contingent appropriations.—What would gentlemen say, he asked, if it should turn out that this very appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars was used to pay some of these secret agents, appointed without any authority of the Constitution? He went into the examination of the right of appointment, and contended that the President had no power of the kind contended for. The contingent appropriations, he said, were applied to all sorts of illegitimate purposes; and even one portion of a system of corruption which had increased to a most enormous extent. They are presented in every form, in every guise, and pressed upon the House as of the utmost importance. He protested against the necessity of contingent appropriations, under the ordinary administration of the government; and would rather let these unknown public agents suffer, than put so much money at their disposal.—The money was put in the hands of the most vile, low, unprincipled agents; and though, if they should prove pure, all would be well, yet they were suspected and accused of frauds, and improper uses of the public money, and they ought to be tried. But examination and trial could not be had. Resolutions for enquiry were suppressed. Mr. W. then went on to speak of the connection of Reuben M. Whitney with the deposit banks and the Secretary of the Treasury. He said R. M. Whitney was not employed by the Secretary of the Treasury. He did not want to ask that question; and if it were asked what the truth was, and the Secretary should answer, he would not believe that answer any more than he would a common thief, who should plead not guilty. He wanted witnesses and answers on oath.

He said he could establish the fact that R. M. Whitney did receive compensation indirectly from the Government. The public money was loaned without interest. The banks have it, and it is worth to them at least three per cent; and this would be at least a profit of nine millions of dollars per annum; and how much of this nine millions of interest was allowed to R. M. Whitney, no one could ascertain, no one was allowed to know; and my resolutions having a tendency to ferret out and expose the corruptions incident upon such connexion as that of the Secretary of the Treasury and R. M. Whitney, were rejected by the majority of the House. Although he knew that a majority of the members of the House approved of his resolution, yet the party tactics would not allow of its adoption. It was a political fraud upon the People. The Government was full of concealed corruption, and he would rather see it stop now, as it stands, and never do another act, than live in corruption and die by corruption. He went on to urge the necessity of enquiring now into the frauds committed upon the public treasure. He wanted to know if an agent of the Government, secretly appointed, had taken an appropriation of $500,000, kept it ten months, speculated upon it, and made 20, 30 or $40,000. He made no pledge, but he believed what he said, and he wanted an enquiry into the truth of what he said. It had been said that something should be done with the surplus revenue. He wanted to say, and wanted his constituents to know that nothing would be done with it. There were three reasons to operate against it. One was that the money had got into places from which it could not be withdrawn. The banks which were operating upon it, could not do without it, and if it were ordered to be drawn by law, it would smash the whole system. The one-headed monster, which had been crushed, was far less dangerous than the many headed monster which had been established in its place. Another reason was, that the money was wanted for the benefit of R. M. Whitney & Co. It was wanted to be applied for the purpose of perpetuating the party and their government; and he contended that so far as the House sanctioned contingent expenses, so far they sanctioned, by law, this robbery of the country.

Mr. Wise continued to remark upon the difficulty of getting information, and the ignorance of the House in regard to unexpended balances, one of which had been suddenly found out after this appropriation bill had been reported. He then referred to a card in the Globe, signed Reuben M. Whitney, and desired to say that his business was not with Reuben M. Whitney, but with Levi Woodbury, his master—his colleague. If he could bring Levi Woodbury to the bar of public opinion, he would care nothing for the conduct of Reuben M. Whitney; and he went on, at considerable length, charging frauds and corruption upon the Treasury Department, in the management of the public money for the advantage of individual speculators, who were sharing in the plunder upon the country. He concluded with stating that he knew the vilification and abuse to which he exposed himself by making these extensive exposures of misconduct on the part of so large a combination. He knew that when the blood-hounds were unkennelled, a man must be correct and pure himself, or he will be devoured. He had no fears upon that account, either personally or politically. He should always endeavour to expose corruptions, and would do more—he would strive to protect the rights and interests of his constituents.

The above is from the National Intelligencer. We perceive by the Globe that Mr. Wise proceeded in the same strain on Thursday. It appears that something must come from all this direct language. The following are the concluding remarks on Wednesday, as reported by the Globe.

"The Secretary of the Treasury had told them that no agent was employed by the Department; yet it was known to his colleague, and the friends of the party, [illegible] walked the streets by noon-day sun could see the name of R. M. Whitney on one door, and that of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, over another, under the same roof. Now, he claimed to know who were the members of the firm of Whitney & Co. Uncle Sam, he believed, was one of the firm, and furnished the funds and stocks for the other members of the firm to speculate on.

He would tell his colleague, however, if he and the party would allow him a committee, with power to investigate the matter, he would know every one of the partners to the firm. The fact of their having the control of the public monies made by R. M. Whitney's public employment; and if there was any corruption between him and the Secretary of the Treasury, he wanted to know what the corruption was. He wanted to know the facts; and if corruption could be proved on the Secretary, he ought to be impeached.

He hoped the bill regulating the deposit banks would be shortly taken up, so that they might know who were to have the control of the public monies. The Bank of the United States paid openly a bonus to the Government of $1,500,000, and it performed duties for the Government which are not now performed for it by the deposit banks.

But the quid pro quo of the deposit banks, was the douceur paid to Mr. Whitney, which might be $100,000, or it might be $20,000 a year. In the inquiry contained in the latter part of his colleague's resolution he deceived himself, and it would deceive the country. The Secretary of the Treasury would tell him that there was no agent employed and paid by the Department, or out of the public monies, yet there was an agent employed by the deposit banks, and paid out of the profits arising from the use of the public monies.

Mr. Wise was here interrupted by a call for the order of the day.

COMMUNICATION.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

The splendid array of beauty and fashion that encircled the lower tier of boxes of the Walnut street Theatre, on Wednesday evening, together with the splendid drama of the COUNCIL OF THE INQUISITION, presented the most brilliant appearance I ever recollect to have witnessed within the walls of any Theatre. In consequence, as we understand, of the indisposition of Mr. Connor, Mr. Porter ably acquitted himself in the character of the Jew, Eleazer, and, if we are to judge from the unbounded applause that attended his performance throughout, to the entire gratification of the audience. We particularly admire Mr. Russell Smith, the principal contributor to this piece (in the scene department) for never, we are assured, has the tide of genius flowed so rapidly as does his improving pencil—he has, at last, through close study and untiring practice, obtained that eminence, for which thousands have pined in utter destitution of that richness of intellect, which alone is accessible to an accomplished artist. Let those who feel disposed to cherish and contribute to the merited popularity of a young American artist, visit the Walnut st. Theatre, during the performance of this truly splendid affair and then, conscientiously, "*trumpet to the world his rising fame.*" I. M.

INTERESING FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival at New Orleans of the schr. Equity, Capt. Martin, from Brazoria, we have highly interesting intelligence in relation to the movements of the Texians. Col. Fanning preferring to join the Mexican army, commencing at the last dates at Montezuma on the Colorado, had blown up the fort at Goliad, where he was garrisoned, and completely demolished the town. With the 500 troops under his command, he then cut his way through the Mexican army encamped in the neighborhood, and effected a junction with the Texians under General Houston. A decisive action was daily expected between Santa Anna and Houston. The Mexican army amounts to nearly 5000 men infantry and cavalry; the Texians to about 4500, more determined than well equipt.

The following particulars are from the New Orleans Bee of the 6th inst.

Santa Anna has proclaimed his intention of exterminating the Texians. Agreeably to his positive and personal orders, none are exempted from slaughter, of any sex or age over ten years. Several women and children have therefore been brought hither in the Equity, as a refuge from destruction. All the Texians capable of bearing arms have volunteered or been summoned to the conflict; but as Houston and his forces are anxious for vengeance as well as victory, he has resolved if possible to bring the war to a speedy issue; and expel the invaders from the country.

Previous to blowing up the fort at Goliad, on the 23d March, the Georgia volunteers, consisting of 150 men under Col. Ward, attacked a body of 600 Mexicans at Refugio, 250 of whom are reported to have been killed and the rest routed. It is also stated that on the 29th ult. Gen. Houston attacked the advanced guard of the Mexican army, which was repelled on the main body; and some prisoners were taken, among whom were two spies of the enemy.

It is also stated that the brig Privilege, which sailed hence with provisions for the Mexican army, had been captured by the Texian cutters.

It had been rumored that the Mexicans had captured Matagorda; but this is doubted.

A HORRID TRAGEDY.

A man by the name of Ball, who had been absent from his family during the last two years, lately returned to this city, and in consequence of his abuse to his wife and children, was confined in jail, from whence he was liberated a few days since, on the promise that he would immediately leave Providence. This promise, however, he neglected to fulfil, and on Monday last, in a state of intoxication, he again visited his family, and treated his children with such great rudeness, that they sent for their mother, who was employed at a neighbour's house. She came to the protection of her children, several of whom were very small, and endeavouring in vain to suppress his inhuman conduct, she attempted to force him out of doors. While engaged in this attempt to put him out of the house, he drew a knife and made two desparate stabs at her body, each of which inflicted a deep wound, the latter ripped open her abdomen, so that her bowels immediately gushed out. In this condition, supporting her bowels upon her hands, she ran through the street for succour.

The cold booded fiend went away to the house of a relative, where he borrowed a razor, and after sharpening it, made a cowardly and unsuccessful attempt to cut his own throat, inflicting a wound which is by no means dangerous.

The unfortunate woman is still living, but probably will not long survive. She is the mother of nine children, and sustains an excellent character in the neighbourhood where she lives.

The inhuman monster has since been lodged in jail to await his trial and the penalty due his crime. He says he only regrets that he had not killed his wife and also a son and daughter, against whom he indulged the most envenomed hate. We understand he is between 50 and 60 years of age.—*Providence Journal.*

From the National Intelligencer, of yesterday.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate, yesterday, his answer to the call made by the resolution of Mr. Calhoun, last week, for a statement of the amount of money in the Treasury on the 1st of the present month, where deposited, and the amount of liabilities of the several banks of deposit, respectively, with their means of meeting the same; and also the receipts of the Treasury for the quarter ending the 31st of last month.

We shall endeavour to insert the report at large as soon as it is printed. At present we are enabled, from a hasty examination of it, to give only the two principal facts disclosed by it—namely the amount of the revenue for the last quarter, and the total amount of unappropriated money now in the Treasury.

The Secretary states that the receipts into the Treasury during the quarter ending the 31st day of the last month, were—

From Customs,	$5,006,050
From the Public Lands,	5,439,650
Miscellaneous,	280,000
Total for the quarter,	$10,725,700

And that the amount of public money in the Treasury (that is, in the Deposit Banks,) on the 31st day of the last month, was $31,895,155.

Thus, it appears that the Revenue of the Government for the first quarter of the year was near *eleven millions* of dollars, and the amount of public money now lying in the Pet Banks is thirty-two millions of dollars—and this enormous, this unheard of surplus daily swelling by fresh payments into the Treasury.

The disposition of this immense sum presents a question of the deepest concern to the People, and of the deepest responsibility on those to whom the disposition of it belongs; but the *custody* of so vast an amount of public treasure involves a question of still greated import.

THE TRADE OF THE WEST.

The article which we publish below, from the Louisville Advertiser, contains some judicious hints in relation to the Great West. It is only by taking into consideration the rapid increase of the population of the Valley of the Mississippi, that any adequate conception can be formed of the importance of its trade at any future period.

[From the Louisville Advertiser.]

But little, comparatively, is known in the East, of the vast extent, rapid growth, and immense trade of the West, and the splendid destiny to which she is hastening with giant strides. These things must be seen to be properly appreciated. Accustomed to the limited boundaries of the Eastern States, and overrating the resources and capacities of their cities, Eastern men suppose that a single city will be amply sufficient to supply all the wants of the West—to purchase all its surplus produce, and to render it tributary to its aggrandizement. Such an idea is preposterous and absurd.

The resources of the West are scarcely beginning to be developed; and before N. York shall have enlarged the Erie Canal and constructed the New York and Erie Rail Road, or Pennsylvania completed her system of internal [illegible] brought to a termination, the present trade of the West will be more than doubled.

It is estimated that twelve years will be required to enlarge the Erie Canal. At the expiration of that period, Ohio will, in all probability, contain a million and a half or two millions of inhabitants—Indiana a million or a million and a half—Illinois a million—Missouri a million—Kentucky a million—and the present territories of Michigan and Arkansas nearly a million each. The increase of population in Western Pennsylvania and Virginia will probably be a million—what it will amount to in the vast tract of country beyond the boundaries of the Wisconsin, the State of Missouri and the territory of Arkansas, defies conjecture, but it may be safely estimated that the whole population of the West and South West, twelve years hence, will not fall short of fifteen millions.

If either New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia, were able to supply all the foreign goods the wants of the west may require, the whole of them would be unable to furnish artificial means of transportation for her surplus products. All the lines of communication now in contemplation, if completed, would be insufficient to do it at the present time. But each of these cities may secure to themselves a sufficient share of our vast trade to realize their fondest hopes.

The Canal Packets.—The Good Intent and the Pioneer, as we have been informed reached this city yesterday at the same moment from Philadelphia, having performed the whole trip in three days. This is indeed an improvement in this mode of travelling, for it is rather quicker than could possibly be anticipated by the most enthusiastic advocate for canals. These two different lines came in company with each other throughout the whole route and we suppose every passenger on each boat, felt an ambitious excitement to be first at the end of the race. Upon their arrival, those in the boat, in testimony of their delight, indulged in all kind of antics to the great amusement of the by-standers. One man in his ecstacy threw his hat so high in the air that it did not come down again—at any rate, if it did he was not able to find it. We trust he was not foolish enough to send his head along, as has been shrewdly suggested by an acquaintance.—*Pittsburg Gaz. of Thursday.*

From the New York Evening Post, April 15.

The Present Pressure.—We yesterday stated that money was at present bringing an interest at the rate of from 30 to 40 per cent. per annum. This was *upon the notes of men of business*, widely known in the community, and whose paper was just as good as that of any bank in Wall street. In other cases the rate of discount is far greater. We have been informed by one of the brokers of this city that the notes of good men, but who were not known as men of business, were selling *at the rate of one half per cent per day*, or fifteen per cent per month. One thousand dollars loaned out at this rate, with the interest paid every month, and added to the principal, would in one year amount to $5,300. What an enormous interest.

A Blow Up.—An experiment was tried last week at the City Mills, by putting about thirty pounds of powder into a large tin canister with a tube about six feet in length, and sinking the same in a hole cut through the ice on the river for the purpose of breaking the ice. The tube was secured to a spar, and a train set for some distance to a pile of shavings; the shavings were set on fire, and the explosion of the powder entirely broke up about six acres of the ice, so that it floated off in small pieces, besides shattering the ice on several acres more. One of the gentlemen engaged in the experiment gives it as his opinion, that the channel from Frankfort to this city (13 miles) could be opened by the same means for about three hundred dollars.—*Bangor Mechanic.*

Comparison of Speed.—A French scientific journal states that the ordinary rate is, per second:

Of a man walking,	4 ft.
Of a good horse in harness,	12
Of a rein-deer in a sledge, on the ice,	26
Of an English race horse,	43
Of a hare,	88
Of a good sailing ship,	19
Of the wind,	12
Of sound,	1,038
Of a twenty four pounder cannon ball,	1,300
Of the air which so divided' retires into space,	1,300

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Mrs. Wade, who was shot on the 15th inst. by Brown, is not considered at all in danger. We understand that Brown, on leaving home on Friday morning, bade his mother farewell in so singular a manner as to excite surprise. It would appear from this that the fatal resolution of destroying himself was then taken.

The West Philadelphia Rail Road, it is said, will be ready for use about the first of next September. From the point where it connects with the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail Road to its termination at the west end of the Permanent Bridge over the Schuylkill, the distance is seven miles and a half. By this route the inclined plane at Philadelphia will be altogether avoided. Estimated cost of the work 250,000 dollars.

Schuylkill Coal.—On Saturday morning last, the canal boat Mine Hill, with the first cargo of Coal direct from the Schuylkill Coal region this season, arrived at the Fairmount Locks. The coal is from T. C. Williams & Co.'s colliery, and is consigned to S. Williams. An unusually active business in this great staple of Pennsylvania will be carried on this season.

A large fleet of boats destined for Pittsburg, cleared on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. Numerous arrivals have also taken place from various places between this city and Hollidaysburg.

We are requested to state, that the $100,000 belonging to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, and for which a reward of $10,000 is offered, *has not been found*, as has been stated in some of the newspapers.

Canals and Rail Roads.—The canals and rail roads are now in complete order. Immense quantities of merchandise left our city this week, and in a few days the accumulation of boxes and bales will be on their way to their owners at a distance.

The assistant postmaster, and one of his clerks at Columbia, S. C., have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in late robberies of the mail, and were required to find bail in 15,000 dollars each.

Labourers Wanted.—We understand that labourers are much wanted on the Philadelphia and Reading rail-road, and that high wages are now paid. We would advise such as want employment, to go there.

The Wheeling Times of the 12th instant says.—"The river had risen rapidly for 24 hours, previous to last evening when our paper went to press at that time it had attained a height of 36 feet, and was still rising."

The tolls on that part of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal which is completed, have averaged eight hundred dollars per day since the opening of the canal this spring.

A Vicksburg paper states, that there is not a solitary professional gambler, nor a gambling establishment of any description, in that town. The Lynch law, however arbitrary, has been productive of some good.

The cause of the women and children of Florida, having been allowed to escape massacre with the exception of Mrs. Cooley, at Indian Key, is said to have been owing to express orders from Osceola that they should not be harmed.

The Common Council of Boston has voted to enclose the common, containing about 45 acres, with an iron fence, provided one third of the amount can be raised by subscription. The whole cost is estimated at $40,000.

Pickpockets are plenty in Richmond. In Boston the newspapers say the greatest pickpockets are the "eminent vocalists"—they pick all—take all—and leave nothing but a song.

Signor Giuseppe Morra, a distinguished dancer, from the Royal Academy of Naples has arrived in New York. We hope the public will be gratified with an exhibition of his talent at some of our Theatres.

Maj. Noah says in his last paper that—"They talk of making an Inspector of Eggs! who is not to have the privilege of hatching, and is to receive sixpence per dozen as inspection fees. Egg-Nogg must advance in price, at this rate, and we shall have a strike among the hens."

A man in New York, gives notice that he has invented a ferry boat, which will go at the rate of six miles an hour without steam, but hasn't the wherewithal to build one.

Products of the West.—The Albany Journal of Tuesday says,—"The steamboat Constitution, Capt. Hoyt, left for New York to day, with 100 passengers, six tow-boats belonging to the Eckford, Swiftsure and Albany Transportation Lines, the freight of which amounted to twenty-four hundred tons!"

Eggs by the Wholesale.—The Savannah Republican of a late date says—"Two wagons loaded with eggs arrived in Augusta on Monday last, from Habersham county, containing 7,589 dozen, or 91,068 eggs. They sold readily at 14 cents per dozen." ... citizens of Greensburg, Pa. are about to hold a public meeting to adopt measures preparatory to the survey of the route of the contemplated rail-road from the base of Laurel Hill, Westmoreland county, via Greensburg, to the city of Pittsburg.

Removal of the Indians.—The Columbus (Ohio) Hemisphere, states that the Wyandot nation at Upper Sandusky are about to open a negotiation for the sale of a large portion of their reservation. This is the only tribe remaining within the limits of Ohio.

Indiana Congressmen no Pugilists.—An Indiana editor complained that three of the congressional representatives of that state, had been severely beaten. Prentice recommends the state to send men of more bone and muscle and adds:—"If she has none, we can send over to her half a dozen giants from Kentucky, with fists like knots in the cable of a seventy-four."

General Houston, whose wild and wicked conduct at Washington, three or four years ago, every one will recollect, is in a fair way to become President of the Texian Republic. He is now commander in chief of the army, and, of course directly in the line of safe precedent.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

A letter from Volusia, received at Charleston, dated the 24th March, states that the whole army of Gen. Eustis, was at Volusia, and would cross the St. Johns that night, and join Gen. Scott in five days, by a forced march, when a decisive action was expected. The force of Gen. Eustis was said to be about 2000 men.

Bread Stuffs.—It appears that there is no part of Europe—old and crowded Europe—in which the "staff of life" commands so high a price, as it does at this time in our own United States.

Singular Occurrence.—The new Year is bissextile. The figures forming its date are 1-8 3-6. The two first figures are the quantity of the two latter; each two figures combined make 9, the four make 18, which two figures combined make 9; the product is 16,524, which figures added together make 18. Such a combination rarely occurs.

Profits of the Treaty.—It appears by a recent Treasury statement, that the difference in the duties on French wines and silks stipulated for in the treaty of Indemnification has already amounted to six millions of dollars. The last instalment of her debt is not due yet.

The Pittsburg Gazette states that the steamboat Moravian left that place a few days ago with the largest cargo ever carried from it. A large part of it consisted of pine boards, planed, tongued and groved, which had been brought down the Alleghany river from the state of New York, and were destined for the Illinois river, sixteen hundred miles off!

The correspondent of the Charleston Courier, speaking of Mrs. White, the wife of the man charged with firing the Treasury, says she is "young, handsome, intelligent, and prostrate with grief."

Too cheap to Last.—The new steamboat Massachusetts, and the steamboat Benj. Franklin, start at the same hour, for Providence, at one dollar a-head, passage money.—*N. Y. Amer.*

During the last year the corporation of N. Orleans paid $308,000 for the single item of paving streets. The total disbursements of the corporation for the year, on all accounts, were about $1,800,000.

Important to Ladies.—A letter from an American lady in England says, that during her stay of some months, she had not yet seen a lady with ear rings! and this is the very centre of fashion.—London!

"*Short and Sweet.*"—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle writes thus—"Gov. Hill rose to *read* a speech upon the public land bill—and the Senate Chamber was as empty as his luckless head in the twinkling of an eye"—Alas, for the poor Captain General!

Change of Time.—Travellers should take notice that the boats of the Camden and Amboy Rail Road Company, leaves the Chesnut street wharf with passengers for New York at seven o'clock, instead of half past seven, as heretofore.

The New York Star says,—"Reuben M. Whitney, Esq. has just issued orders to the receivers of public lands and to the pets, to take no notes which cannot be cashed in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, by drafts, within thirty days. Glorious times for the brokers to shave these drafts. Whitney will be rich enough to retire from the management of the Treasury with Gen. Jackson."

On the 15th inst. it was ascertained that the large and well filled window of Mrs. Pott's millinery establishment, in Second street, had been completely rifled of its contents on the night previous, by thieves, who effected their purpose by boring out a panel of the window shutter. The loss amounts to several hundred dollars.

Young Robinson.—The Journal of Commerce says "The Grand Jury were the greater part of yesterday employed in investigating the charge against Robinson for the murder of Ellen Jewett. They had not returned any bill of indictment against him up to a late hour last evening."

The New York Times states, that young Robinson, now under arrest in New York, charged with murder, was to have been married on Saturday night to a girl from Connecticut whom he had seduced.

The Albany Daily Advertiser observes that last Saturday was the severest day in the money market ever known in that city.

Michigan.—90,000 dollars were recently received for sales of public lands, at the land office in Detroit, during the space of 58 days. The sales in Michigan Territory alone, for 1836, are computed at three millions of dollars.

Extensive Bank Robbery.—The vault of the Mechanic's Bank at Providence was burglariously entered between Saturday night and Monday morning last, and robbed of bills on the several banks of Rhode Island and elsewhere, and checks of the amount of $138,208,48, besides $10,737,63 in gold sovereigns. A reward of $10,000 is offered for the recovery of all the money, and a proportionate sum for any part thereof. No trace of the bold burglars had at the last advices been obtained.

A deputy sheriff in Rockingham county, Va., advertises six free negroes for hire, to satisfy taxes and fines against them.

Indian taste.—Col. Dodge, of the U. S. Dragoons, mentions that the Cheyenne Indians, in arranging the good things of the world in the order of rank, say that whiskey should stand the first, then tobacco, third guns, fourth horses, and fifth women.

The London Courier states that a meeting, with hostile intent, had taken place between Captain Marryatt and Mr. N. P. Willis; but the seconds prevailed upon them to examine into the cause of the quarrel before they resorted to the irons, whereupon they explained, and then went to their respective homes without burning gunpowder.

Germans in Cincinnati.—Professor Stowe, in his late address before the College of Teachers, in Cincinnati, states that there are no less than ten thousand Germans in that city and vicinity!

The "Old Ladies" of the Bay State have struck, in consequence of an act of the Legislature creating a *Steam Knitting* Company.

The New York Sunday News declares that great cruelty is exercised in the Navy Yard near that city, towards the marines. It says that the stripes inflicted are unauthorised, inhuman and barbarous.

Bank Capital in Maine.—A committee of the Legislature of this State have reported in favor of increasing the capitals of 22 different banks by an additional amount of $1,735,000. The report was accepted in the lower house by a vote of 93 to 68.

Editors look out.—The Writ drawn up by Postmaster H. W. Strong, against the editor of the Northampton (Mass.) Courier, for a libel, measures *twenty-seven feet in length!*

At the benefit of Mrs. Green at the Natchez theatre, a wreath was thrown upon the stage, to which was appended a check for $50, and immediately after, a reticule followed containing among other valuables "the ready" to the amount of $250.

Luck for the Texans.—The New Orleans papers state that a Mexican schooner, with five hundred and fifty barrels flour, had been captured by the Texan armed schooner Liberty. In landing the flour, some of the barrels were staved, and upon examination were found to contain three kegs of powder each.

The Buffalo papers inform us that forty steamboats ply between that place and Detroit, and adds, "this is a greater number than run between Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Albany."

Steaming to Death.—We learn from the Montpelier (Vt.) Watchman, that a gentleman of that town, Col. Lucius Houghton, after going through a course of medicine at the infirmary of a Mr. Wright, was put into the steam-box for the purpose of going through a "course of steaming," and taken out dead. He had been previously much debilitated, but not so much as to prevent him from walking the distance of half a mile from his house to the infirmary in the morning.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The Journal of Commerce says—"Incredible as it may appear, we have now *in this city* more foreigners than are to be found in the whole of the southern states. In it [illegible] forty-eight thousand and some odd hundreds more aliens than were contained in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Missouri, and the territory of Florida.

Lake Ontario Navigation.—It is said that 38 vessels are now building on the American side of Lake Ontario. This shows a great increase of trade on that Lake.

There are in the city of New York, 54 auctioneers. The aggregate of the duties which they paid last year, is as follows:

Total amount paid by Auctioneers in New York city,	$270,996 39
In other parts of the state,	2,080 95
Total amount of Auc. Duties, in 1825,	$273,077 34

A Greasy Speculation.—Some fellows in Canada, have been speculating in oil as follows,—They emptied a number of casks, and lined them with spruce slabs—then filled them again with oil; the slabs occupying the room of about 50 gallons to the cask. This is worse than the oil mixers of our city.—*N. Y. Sun.*

From South America.—Accounts from Rio Grande to February 12, have been received at this port, by an arrival yesterday. The new President had been rejected at Port Alegre, and there was every appearance of a general revolution throughout the province. Business was completely at a stand, and the wealthy were all leaving. There had been several murders at Port Alegre. The Sherkadores had left off killing cattle; not 40,000 had been killed this season.—*Boston Courier.*

The Creeks in motion.—The Milledgeville (Geo.) Journal, of April 12th, furnishes the alarming intelligence that the Creek Indians are exhibiting a very turbulent and hostile spirit. Ten or fifteen families have fled to Columbus. One man had been shot. The Creeks can bring into the field 10,000 warriors. The whole nation is 25,000 strong. It is ascertained that they have begun to assemble in large bodies. There is, no doubt, that they have been induced to take this hostile attitude by the intrigues of Osceola, who had even sent a war-belt among the Winnebagoes, on the extreme northern confines of our country.

The Delinquent Banks.—The Legislature of this state have at length voted by a majority of 46, to take away the charters of the State Bank at Boston, and the People's Bank of Roxbury, for their usurious practices, in violating the law relating to interest and exchange. That the banks had violated their charters was proved; and there was but one course left for the Legislature to pursue. They had taken more than legal interest by ingenious devices to get round the law—neither were they ignorant of this invasion, as pretended by some of their advocates.

From the St. Lawrence Republican.

Power of Conscience.—During the last term of the medical lectures, at the college of physicians and surgeons for the western district of New York, at Fairfield, Herkimer county, a trunk belonging to Mason G. Sherman, of this village, a student there, was opened with a false key, and a pocket book containing notes and money to a considerable amount, and also a valuable gold watch, taken from it. Suspicions rested against a fellow student, but on his examination no traces of the property were found, and he was discharged. Mr. Sherman returned home, but heard nothing from his property till Tuesday evening last, when it came to this post office in the mail, the pocket book with all its contents when stolen, and also the watch, wrapped up in cotton in a safe manner. The ingenuity of the rogue was manifested from the manner in which it was directed. On the outside, as it arrived here, was "Ogdensburgh;" on removing that wrapper, "Post-master" was on the second; and on removing that, "Mason G. Sherman" was of the third—all of which were made up of letters cut from papers or printing, and pasted on the wrappers so as to spell the directions, and being letters of a large and small size, formed a curious combination. The manner it was put up and directed, showed the greatest solicitude for its safe arrival, and the utmost precaution against any traces to detect from whence it came, as there was neither pen nor post mark upon it.

Mr. Sherman authorises us to say, that should this meet the eyes of the rogue, he may consider it a receipt in full for the property.

In the course of the last year Mr. Woodbury, the Secretary of the Treasury, collected a large amount of information respecting the cultivation, manufacture, and foreign trade of Cotton, chiefly with a view to ascertain the extent of influence which the rapid increase of the growth and manufacture of cotton in this country had exercised, and was likely to exercise for a few ensuing years, upon our revenue from foreign importations and from the sales of the public lands in the south-western States and Territories. The statistical facts and tables, thus prepared, were referred to in a note to the Secretary's Annual Report, and having been in consequence recently called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives, they have just been published by its order in the form of a Report, consisting of eighty pages, on the growth, trade and manufacture of cotton—for a copy of which we are indebted to the attention of our representative, Mr. Howard. And a report it is of unusual interest and value, the great staple to which it relates being of the highest importance to each of the three great branches of national industry,—agriculture, commerce and manufacture.

The table giving the quantity of cotton raised in the world at different periods shows how steady and immense has been in the United States the progress of the culture. Thus in 1791, the whole quantity raised in all parts of the world was 490 millions of pounds, whereof two millions were in the United States. In 1834 the whole amount was 900 millions, whereof 460 millions, or more than half, were in the United States.—Since 1810 the quantity raised has decreased in Brazil and all the rest of South America; in Asia, with the exception of India; in Africa, with the exception of Egypt, and in the West Indies. In the United States the quantity raised in 1810 amounted to 48 millions of pounds; in 1811 to 80 millions; in 1821 to 180 millions; and in 1831 to 385 millions.

There is a table giving the quantity computed to be raised at different periods in each of the Southern and South-western States. Of the two millions above mentioned as raised in the United States in 1791, one and a half millions were in South Carolina, and the other half in Georgia. In 1801, Virginia raised five millions, North Carolina four, South Carolina twenty,—Georgia ten, and Tennessee one. In 1811, Louisiana was added; in 1821, Alabama and Mississippi; and 1826 Florida and Arkansas. In 1833 the largest cotton-growing State was Georgia, the amount raised by her being 88 millions of pounds; the next was South Carolina, raising 73 millions; the third Mississippi, 70 millions; and the fourth Alabama, 56 millions. But in the next year, 1834, the quantity in Georgia decreased to 75 millions, and in South Carolina to 66, while in Alabama and Mississippi it increased to 85 each.

A computation is made, which of course cannot be implicitly relied on, as to the amount of capital invested in the United States for the production of Cotton. It is estimated to be about eight hundred millions of dollars, embracing the land, slaves, utensils and stock, and floating capital.

Of the 490 millions of pounds produced in this country, 100 millions are manufactured here, and the rest exported. The manufacture is rapidly increasing. Three years ago the quantity manufactured was fifteen millions less than at present; and in 1821 it was half what it is now. In Great Britain the whole quantity manufactured is 320 millions of pounds.—*Balt. American.*

From the Boston Morning Post.

THE MURDER OF MISS JEWETT.—The New York papers are full of fictions about this girl. One describes her as surpassingly beautiful—another as remarkably refined, fascinating and accomplished. The Star makes her the daughter of a Major General Spaulding in Maine, while, by the way, there is no such man in that State, and says her heartless seducer was a cashier of a bank, who perpetrated his high offence while the unsuspecting Miss Spaulding was at a boarding school, &c. Now the true history of this unfortunate wretch is simply this: She was the child of poor and destitute parents, who resided in, or near, Augusta, Maine, by the name of Dawen—her name was Dorcas—at the age of four or five years she was taken as a servant into the family of Judge Wetson, of Augusta, where she remained until she was eighteen years old. While in this family, she was treated with great kindness, received a common school education, and every effort was made to instil into her mind those high moral principles which could alone secure her happiness and respectability. At an early period she betrayed rather uncommon mental capacity, but an obtuseness of moral perception which excited the apprehensions of those in whose charge she was.—Such however, was the strict discipline, she was subjected to while with the Judge's family, that her conduct, as far as their knowledge extended, was generally unexceptionable, although she often declared that nothing should restrain [illegible] the moment she should be eighteen, as then she would be her own mistress, and freed from all restraint; and she fulfilled her determination. Upon reaching that age she left the family that had so long protected her, and was soon degraded—not by a cashier, as the Star says, but by a young man of her acquaintance and own standing. About three months after this, she went to Portland, and entered a house of ill-fame, under the name of Maria Stanley; after remaining there a short time she proceeded to Boston, and found similar lodgings there, which she occupied five or six months, calling herself Helen Mar; from this city she proceeded to New York, where she called herself Ellen Jewett, and there ended her miserable career, after a residence of about four years, in the shocking manner which has before been described. She possessed a naturally depraved and reckless disposition—was a great thief from her youth up, as we are informed by one who knew her in Augusta, and who has furnished us with the above particulars relative to her. If she acquired the rare accomplishments attributed to her, it must have been while she was in New York, which, from her mode of life, is not very probable. Her personal beauty, we are informed, was not at all extraordinary—her figure was short and full, and her face rather prepossessing. She is described as having been shrewd and very artful, and as having contributed as largely to the ruin of young men as any female of her character in the same space of time.

RAILROAD IN ILLINOIS.

Our attention was very much arrested by reading the interesting and sensible report made in the House of Representatives a few days ago, by Mr. Casey of Illinois, upon the subject of a railroad from the mouth of the Ohio to the foot of the rapids, or termination of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, on the Illinois river, and from thence to Galena, a distance of from four hundred and fifty to five hundred miles, and all within the State of Illinois.

The Legislature of that young and flourishing State recently incorporated a company to construct this central railroad, as it is emphatically called, for it passes from north to south, through the centre of the State; and the company have memorialized Congress to give them the right of way through the public lands over which it will pass, and also, the pre-emption right to one alternate section of the public lands, on each side of said road.

The subject was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and Mr. Casey, from the committee, reported a bill granting the prayer of the memorialists, and giving them ten years to pay for the land, provided the company cause the route to be surveyed and located within two years; shall commence the work within five and complete it within ten years from the passage of the act; thus promoting the sale of a large quantity of the public domain at the Government price, which, without the construction of the road, would not sell for a long time to come; and while it will thus promote the interest of the Government, it will stimulate and encourage men of capital and enterprize to make investments in the stock of the company.

The report of Mr. Casey presents the great advantages of this road which will be realized by the General Government, and the community at large, as well as by the people of his own State, by a statement of facts, with deductions so clear and lucid, as to awaken in every one who will read the report, a lively interest in favor of this magnificent railroad project.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.

Suicide and attempted Murder of a Female.

Our city was on the 15th inst. made the theatre of an awful tragedy. We have been at considerable pains to collect the particulars, and this morning present them to our readers. Mrs. Wade keeps a boarding house at No. 50 Filbert street—she is a very handsome woman, and her manners are highly attractive; she has lived unhappily with her husband, who is residing in another part of the city, and a bill of divorce is now pending.

Richard W. Brown, residing in Second street, above Callowhill, a young man of fair character and prepossessing exterior, aged 28, became much attached to Mrs. W. and to his unhappy passion is to be attributed the melancholy particulars of this dreadful event—almost unparalleled in the history of our orderly and quiet city. Brown suspected that the affections of Mrs. Wade were bestowed on another, and the demon of jealousy took possession of his mind.

On Friday afternoon he gave Mrs. W. an invitation to take a ride with him, which she declined. Towards evening he met her [illegible] from a walk and joining her, they [illegible] tered her premises through the [illegible] Brown called her into a front room, [illegible] wished to speak to her, and then on [illegible] discharged a pistol loaded with duck [illegible] contents of which entered her right breast. W. staggered out of the room crying [illegible] shot!" "I am shot!" A second had elapsed ere the report of another [illegible] heard, which was discharged by the [illegible] man into his own bosom, and which [illegible] tinguished his mortal existence, and [illegible] with the guilt of two fold murder on [illegible] into the presence of an offended God.

The pistols are of medium size, double barrels, percussion locks, and the stocks fully embossed with silver—they are [illegible] new, and were no doubt purchased with [illegible] to the perpetration of the fatal deed.

Mrs. Wade sustains an excellent cha[racter] and we are informed that notwithstanding unpleasant state of her domestic relations is an amiable character.

Doctors W. S. Coxe and Lewis Rod[illegible] rendered her surgical assistance, and [illegible] stand they do not deem the wound [illegible] unless inflammation should ensue.

On his person was found a challenge [illegible] an individual, (whose name we suppress [illegible] present,) which is said to have been [illegible] A belief that the affections of Mrs. W. [illegible] bestowed on this rival was no doubt the [illegible] ment to his awful tragedy.

A Coroner's inquest was held over [illegible] of the deceased, and rendered a verdict [illegible] cide, caused by jealousy.—*Public Ledger.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

Mr. Wilkins, our Minister to Ru[ssia] arrived in Paris in good health.

The Orange Associations in Ireland been finally dissolved; a measure which [illegible] bably be productive of important re[illegible] Duke of Cumberland,—the grand [illegible] obedience to the command of the [illegible] given formal information of this [illegible] subordinate lodges, and it would [illegible] tend to follow the course of conduct [illegible] has given them an example.

A select committee of the House of [illegible] were in session on the subject of [illegible] which Mr. Raphael asserted to be [illegible] Connell to obtain a return for that [illegible] liament. The examination of Mr. [illegible] began, and thus far nothing more had [illegible] ted than a confirmation of what he [illegible] published letters, except one impor[tant] which was that O'Connell in a letter [illegible] asks him "Will you let me know [illegible] like to accept a Baronetcy? I do not [illegible] offer without authority."

The interference of the English [illegible] of Spain became the subject of discuss[ion] House of commons on the 29th of Febr[uary] long debate ensued. The Minister for [illegible] Affairs, Lord Palmerston, defended the [illegible] rence of England on the ground that [illegible] had a deep interest in the success of the [illegible] cause. "Why," said his lordship, "[illegible] land an interest? Because it was the [illegible] England that Spain should be free, and [illegible] should be prosperous—that it should [illegible] be under such a system of misrule as [illegible] ing the reign of Ferdinand, and [illegible] would return if Don Carlos ascended the [illegible] He laid down in an able manner the [illegible] which should determine the propriety [illegible] fering with the affairs of other [illegible] showed that according to these prin[ciples] present interference was amply justified.

Arrangements are in progress for [illegible] struction of two rail roads in Russia, [illegible] minating at St. Petersburgh.

According to a census taken last year [illegible] pulation of Rome is 152,457, exclusive of [illegible] ers and Jews, making an aggregate of 160,000 souls.

The Press in Greece.—A new paper [illegible] been established at Cruca, in the [illegible] dia. It is written in the Turkish and Greek, and bears the title of 'Cretas [illegible] rides.' There are now five newspapers in Greece; the Epoch, the Ephemerides [illegible] viour, and the Journal of Smyrna.

Heavy Failure.—M. de Greene [illegible] lately became bankrupt at Hamburg [illegible] owner of *sixty-eight* vessels. He [illegible] load than he could carry.

About 2,204 ships, large and small, [illegible] rived at Hamburg during 1835, and [illegible] 884 were from Great Britain.

The vines of France it is said, occupy [illegible] 000 English acres; each acre produces two hundred and fifty gallons.

A steamer runs regularly from [illegible] Egypt, touching at Beyroot, a short [illegible] rusalem.

There are 587 manufactories of [illegible] the beet root in France, and 50 mil[lion] pounds of sugar, are made annually.

The export of woollen goods from Gr[eat Bri]tain has increased nearly a million [illegible] sterling within the last year.

Talleyrand, the famous French dip[lomatist,] said to wear seven night caps. He [illegible] times been accused of wearing a [illegible] number of faces.

Napoleon's hat was recently sold in [illegible] at public auction, and after a warm [illegible] was knocked down at 1,950 francs.

A good Index.—A gentleman was [illegible] through the index of some law reports [illegible] day, and under the "G's" he found [illegible] mind. Mr. Laing," and knowing his [illegible] was not possessed of a very large [illegible] naturally curious to learn something of [illegible] mensions of his mind, and turning to [illegible] referred to, he found the following, "M[illegible] said he had a great mind to commit J[illegible] ail for the misdemeanor.

Brazilian passion for Play.—Over[come] by weariness and smoke, I was soon [illegible] When I awoke, the goodly company [illegible] gether; cards had kept them awake [illegible] These men, whose clothing hung about [illegible] tatters, who had no salt, much less [illegible] half-raw beef, were now staking [illegible] loons and handsfull of silver upon a [illegible] with amazement I beheld some of [illegible] leathern bags of gold out of their [illegible] empty them on the ground, *to try which lucky minute they might not double* [illegible] their capital. Beside each player lay his [illegible] ready, in case of dispute, to make an [illegible] antagonist.—*Sandler's Residence in Bra[zil].*

M. Bernet, a mechanic, has just [illegible] new machine, which promises advant[ageous re]sults. This machine, called by Mr. [illegible] Sweeper, is intended to take the place [illegible] men who are employed in collecting [illegible] the dirt in streets and highways. [illegible] collected, raised, placed in the cart [illegible] off by the action of a single horse. [illegible] tions simultaneous, and the operati[ons of the] machines have a striking regularity. [illegible] chine gives a hundred strokes of the [illegible] surface of three square toises, and [illegible] the broom may be regulated at will. [illegible] chine succeeds according to the expect[ation of] the inventor, a single machine will do [illegible] of at least two hundred men employed [illegible] ing.

A spider Thief.—The following [illegible] from a French work:—"M. F. —— [illegible] Omer, laid on the chimney-piece of [illegible] ber, one evening on going to bed, a small pin of gold, whose head represented [illegible] day M. F. would have taken the pin [illegible] place where he had put it, but the [illegible] vanished. A servant maid, who [illegible] in the service a few days, was [illegible] of having carried off the pin, and [illegible] But at length Mons. F.'s sister [illegible] curtains, was extremely surprised [illegible] pin suspended from the ceiling in a [illegible] web. And thus was the disappearance [illegible] bijou explained:—a spider deceived [illegible] of the fly, which the pin presented, [illegible] it into his web."

Portable Steam Engines.—Mr. G[illegible] gineer of Salford, has constructed a [illegible] steam engine, to which he has attached [illegible] simple apparatus for lifting dead [illegible] the hold of a ship or the top of a building [illegible] engine, with its machinery, is fixed [illegible] riage with four wheels, so that it may [illegible] ed at pleasure to any particular [illegible] power is required, and [illegible] form its duties without [illegible] soil, being in this respect [illegible] soil as the snail or the [illegible] houses on their backs. [illegible] al labor in the construct[ion] [illegible] a block, or any other [illegible] might be raised and low[ered] [illegible] prepared for its recepti[on] [illegible] mits of giving to the b[illegible] pendicular or horizonta[l] [illegible] so constructed that all [illegible] expended under the bo[iler] [illegible] tion of fuel is very trifl[ing] [illegible] securely guarded as to [illegible] chance of danger on th[illegible] ing or unloading of ve[ssels] [illegible] placed either on the qu[ay] [illegible] with the greatest facility [illegible] power to these purposes [illegible] gines we are speaking [illegible] second only to the self [illegible] given in these machine[s]

Philadelphia Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1836.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Kolr. T. Hoh, gell, publisher of the Philadelphia Commercial Database and Prices Current.

ASHES—		Sugar-house	43 51
Pot,...cwt.		do. N. York	49 50
Pearl		Havana, white	39
BUTTER,		do. brown	33 45
Tubs,	18 20	Porto Rico	46 50
Kegs lbs.	17 19	Cuba Muscovado	46 50
No. 1		Egg Loaf & Lump	51
No. 2		Hav. & Matanzas	46 49
CHALK,		COAL,	
Lehigh, ton		No. 1 Schuyl.	7 00 7 50
CHEESE, dairy,	7 00 7 50	Lehigh	
CHEESE, dairy, fine		Liverpool	7 00
Lime	13 142	Oil,	
St. Domingo	111 114	St. Domingo, Am. fresh	
Porto Rico	102 176	stores	1 00 1 10
Cuba	12 13	do Dutch	
Laguira	13 14	Whale, gal	48 53
Rio	12 13	Sperm, winter	1 00
COTTON duty 3 cts per lb.		do. summer	90 53
Louisiana	16 18	PLASTER PARIS,	
Mobile	13 16	In Do. tons	
N. Alb. and Tenn.		At the mines	
S. C. and Geo.	16 18	SEED,	
Upland	13 15	Clover, bush.	4 50 5 50
FEATHERS		Flaxseed, rough	71 1 75
Live, Northern, per cwt.		Timothy	2 00
Southern		Specific Virtue	2 00
FLOUR and MEAL		Herds' lands	
Superfine...bbl.	6 87	do. Dutch	
Fine	6 62	WHISKEY,	
Rye	3 75 3 90	Phila.	40
Middling	4 25 4 50	do. in bbls	
Corn Meal	3 75 4 00	Country	30 39
do. in bbls	4 00	WOOL,	
GRAIN,		Saxony	
Wheat, bush.	1 30 1 40	Merino, full blood	75
Rye	80	Am. wash. full blood	70
White	1 14 1 18	do. mixed	60
Do South bush.	56 1 43	do. pulled	56 55
Corn, L. C. mixed	53 55	Am. unwashed	43
do. L. C. yellow	55 57	Am. unwashed, full blood	50
do. U. C. mixed	53	do. mixed	45
Oats	29 32	do. pulled	50 57
Barley		do. pulled	45
Barley Beans	75	Spanish pulled lambs	36
HOPS		do. full blood	50
Pennsylvania...lbs.	16 17	No. 1 do.	35 45
WEALTHER		No. 2 do.	30 35
New Orleans	47 48	do. lambs	75 1 00

ALMANAC.

APRIL, 1836.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S PHASES.
22 Saturday,	5 57	6 13	8 4
23 Sunday,	5 55	6 14	8 48
24 Monday,	5 54	6 16	9 37
25 Tuesday,	5 52	6 17	Full 10 31
27 Wednesday,	5 51	6 18	Last 11 31
28 Thursday,	5 49	6 19	12 35
29 Friday,	5 48	6 20	1 41
30 Saturday,	5 46	6 21	Full 2 43

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern District will receive deposits and bring Girard Saving Fund Society to account, at the office, No. 7 S. Fifth street, from 9 o'clock, P. M. until 6, at the office, No. 79 North Third, below Green street.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, April 23, 1836.

☞ Notices of several new publications are unavoidably deferred until next week.

VENTRILOQUISM AND MAGIC.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Harrington has been induced to protract his stay in this City, for a short time, and that he will exhibit his powers, nightly, at the American Museum, corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, for one or two weeks more. Mr. H. has lately introduced several new features in his exhibitions, which render them still more attractive.

CONNEAUT AND BEAVER RAIL ROAD.

Speaking of the passage of the bill to incorporate the Beaver and Conneaut Rail-road Company, the Conneaut Gazette says—"The last obstacle to our onward course is now removed, and a lingering hope is realized of the speedy completion of this important work. A capacious and safe harbour on Lake Erie, connected by a rail-road of unsurpassed safety as facile as this with the Ohio river, passing through New Castle, a highly important point, and there intersecting the great Pennsylvania Rail-road, to Beaver, a point second to none in Western Pennsylvania, and destined doubtless, from many considerations, to be the seat of a flourishing, to become one of a vast importance, cannot fail to invite the prompt attention of capitalists. Men of capital have made investments at each end of the proposed route, who are now ready and anxious to take all stock, which is not wanted by citizens in the vicinity. Conneaut will now take her stand, among the flourishing places, on the southern shore of the Lake, and nothing can resist her onward course."

We call the attention of our readers to a notice from Mr. Breton, announcing his intention of giving instruction to ladies and gentlemen in that beautiful acquirement, Drawing from Nature;—which can be better, if so well qualified—for Mr. Breton has been exclusively occupied in it for several years. Several of the scenes in this city, and on the Rail-road at different times in our monthly Casket, were drawn by him—their fidelity is universally admitted. His method is founded on long practice. It has already received the highest encomiums—many who had practised drawing and painting for years have candidly admitted that they had derived more information through him in a few lessons than in all their former practice.

An exhibition of the Magic Lantern was given by Mr. John C. Pechin, on Friday night of last week, before the pupils of the Public Schools of the Northern Liberties, in the large school house on Third street, near Hoxey. A number of tubes exhibited were all of a useful character, and consisted principally of portions of astronomy, natural history and geography, and a few scripture and moral subjects, tending to illustrate the necessity of forming correct habits in early life, and the importance of gaining useful knowledge upon the prosperity and happiness of society at large. The various designs and paintings were most happily executed and explained by Mr. Pechin, who appears to feel a deep interest in the cause of education, and who, to a very great degree, possesses the peculiar qualifications necessary for a popular, agreeable and successful lecturer. The children who were present appeared to be greatly interested in the exhibition, and their promptness in answering the questions proposed by the lecturer, reflected great credit upon their studious habits, and the ability of the teacher of the school.

This mode of instruction promises to prove a valuable auxiliary to the cause of education, and we shall not be surprised to find its adoption, in schools generally, warmly recommended. Children almost unavoidably learn, with great facility, when the object upon which it is proposed to instruct them, is presented to the eye, and the oral explanations of the exhibitor, under these circumstances, make an impression on the mind much more permanent, than when they are instructed from books. Pictures of themselves, without an instructor, are objects of interest to children, and when judiciously explained they may undoubtedly be made the means of conveying the most salutary lessons of instruction and advice.

The Grand Jury of New York have found a true bill against Richard P. Robinson, for the murder of Ellen Jewett, and he will shortly be tried before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the session of which will commence on the 23d of May.

Savings Institutions are rapidly increasing in France. From accounts recently published it appears that in 1832, the amount of deposits was about four millions of francs—in 1833, it was double that sum, and in 1834, it had increased to eighteen millions (3,600,000.) The sale of lottery tickets, it is observed, has decreased in the same proportion.

ABORIGINES.

A rare collection of correct likenesses of a number of distinguished Indian Chiefs, is now being exhibited in the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street. It embraces over one hundred portraits of warriors, as well as those of several women and children, all represented in characteristic dress. The paintings are executed in a masterly style by Inman, and are faithful copies of the originals, as taken by King, of Washington city, and deposited in the Indian department.

Most of the paintings are portraits of Indians of distinction, renowned either for bravery or sagacity, whose names are in some measure, familiar to the American community. They possess great interest, inasmuch as they represent a class of people rapidly passing away, and of whom, it is probable, before many years have elapsed, these likenesses will be the only trace. Some of the female faces are very pretty, and that of Bant-che-wai-me, or the female flying pigeon, is really beautiful. Her portrait, by Inman, is said to be a copy from the youngest of the four wives of Makaska, or White Cloud, a drunken lowsy chief. In the catalogue the annexed incident is related of Bant-che-wai-me.

During the absence of her husband on business with the government at Washington, the other three wives treated her with cruelty, in consequence of their jealousy. She immediately left home, however, in pursuit of her "lord and master," notwithstanding she was scarcely fifteen years of age; and after travelling across the country, with no chart or compass but her own sagacity, she eventually fell in with her husband and party, more than one hundred miles from home.

Among the male portraits, that of Wa-pa-shaw, a chief of the Sioux tribe, is particularly striking. His countenance was forcibly portrayed at a council scene, is related in the catalogue.

"Wa-pa-shaw arose, and placing himself in an attitude of studied, though apparent dignity, looked round upon the Chiefs with a menacing look. His countenance was fierce and terrible, and cold and stern were the faces upon which his piercing eye cast. He plucked a single hair from his head, held it up before them, and then spoke in a grave and resolute manner: 'Do ye whangees! do you see this hair? Look at it—You threaten to take my scalp, and leave me on the Prairie. They are your friends, and mine. You wish to drink their blood! Is that your wish? Speak!' He gave a finger upon one of them, and I will blow you from the face of the earth, as I now,' waiting the action to the word, 'blow this hair with my breath, where none can find it.' And as he held was turned, nor a muscle seen to move, at the close of this startling and unexpected communication."

The whole exhibition possesses great interest, and we do not doubt but that it will attract many thousand visitors.

This exhibition, we understand, has been got up under the direction of Col. McKenney, whose acquaintance with the Indian character is probably more extensive than that of any other person in the state. He possesses a vast fund of information and anecdote, respecting the habits, customs and leading characteristics of the Indians whose portraits are now being exhibited, and if he could be prevailed upon to devote a course of lectures on these subjects, to the hall of the exhibition, we do not doubt but that they would prove highly satisfactory to the whole community. The Colonel is so entirely competent to this task, and in general so entirely disposed to be obliging, that we hope he will take this proposition into serious consideration.

Travelling on the Pennsylvania Canal has commenced in good earnest, and an unusually brisk spring business appears to be done. Several packet boats are in operation, the proprietors of which allege that their accommodations are as extensive and as comfortable as they can be made. We shall probably be enabled to speak of them from personal observation, in the course of the summer.

It is estimated that on one day last week, there were as many as 1500 passengers travelling on the canal between this city and Pittsburg. The number of packets on the canal is between four and five hundred, and the number of cars on the Portage and Columbia Rail-way, is probably not less than 200. Still the demand is insufficient for the carrying trade, which has increased beyond all precedent. The warehouses on Broad street and on the Schuylkill, are filled with merchandise ready to be conveyed west, whenever boats or freight cars can be procured.

The "Mysterious Lady" in exhibiting her wonderful powers to the citizens of Cincinnati, announces as a fingering—which we suppose is a different name to our monthly Casket, were done by him—their fidelity is universally admitted. His method is founded on long practice. It has already received the highest encomiums—many who had practised drawing and painting for years have candidly admitted that they had derived more information through him in a few lessons than in all their former practice.

An exhibition of the Magic Lantern was given by Mr. John C. Pechin, on Friday night of last week, before the pupils of the Public Schools of the Northern Liberties, in the large school house on Third street, near Hoxey. A number of tubes exhibited were all of a useful character, and consisted principally of portions of astronomy, natural history and geography, and a few scripture and moral subjects, tending to illustrate the necessity of forming correct habits in early life, and the importance of gaining useful knowledge upon the prosperity and happiness of society at large. The various designs and paintings were most happily executed and explained by Mr. Pechin, who appears to feel a deep interest in the cause of education, and who, to a very great degree, possesses the peculiar qualifications necessary for a popular, agreeable and successful lecturer. The children who were present appeared to be greatly interested in the exhibition, and their promptness in answering the questions proposed by the lecturer, reflected great credit upon their studious habits, and the ability of the teacher of the school.

This mode of instruction promises to prove a valuable auxiliary to the cause of education, and we shall not be surprised to find its adoption, in schools generally, warmly recommended. Children almost unavoidably learn, with great facility, when the object upon which it is proposed to instruct them, is presented to the eye, and the oral explanations of the exhibitor, under these circumstances, make an impression on the mind much more permanent, than when they are instructed from books. Pictures of themselves, without an instructor, are objects of interest to children, and when judiciously explained they may undoubtedly be made the means of conveying the most salutary lessons of instruction and advice.

The Grand Jury of New York have found a true bill against Richard P. Robinson, for the murder of Ellen Jewett, and he will shortly be tried before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the session of which will commence on the 23d of May.

Savings Institutions are rapidly increasing in France. From accounts recently published it appears that in 1832, the amount of deposits was about four millions of francs—in 1833, it was double that sum, and in 1834, it had increased to eighteen millions (3,600,000.) The sale of lottery tickets, it is observed, has decreased in the same proportion.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

We are not aware that any accurate estimate has ever been made of the extent of public lands now west, owned by the government, though rough calculations have been given of the number or acres lying within the boundaries of some of the states. It is said, for instance, that in Missouri, Mississipi and Arkansas, there are about eight hundred millions of acres, in Michigan fifty millions, and in the Wisconsin territory not less than two hundred millions of acres, no portion of which has ever been accurately surveyed.

The value of these public lands cannot be estimated in any definite manner, for it is increasing every year, and indeed in many instances the appreciation of emigration is rolling west, and the time is not far distant, when upon these almost illimitable tracks, now untrodden by the foot of man, there will be seen numerous cities and a dense and thriving population. No contingency can possibly arise to lessen the revenue to the government derived from these lands, and hence it is that an equitable disposition of the proceeds of the sales becomes a matter of so much consequence to the people at large. The surplus revenue is already immense—it is increasing daily and hourly, but with its accumulation, the corruption proposed has resolution to an amount almost unheard of.

Various unfavorable reports were made by the committee of several committees. Mr. Owen, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a resolution making the bill reported by the committee, regulating the deposite of the money of the United States with certain local banks, &c. And the order of the day for the first Wednesday in May next. Up jumped Mr. Wise, with his Whitney resolution in hand, and demanded that it should be attached to the bill of this resolution, since he could not see it to that of Mr. Thomas. Mr. Owen looked as if he would have said, "I'll see you hanged first!" At the hour of one, the Speaker announced the special order, as the resolution and its wise amendment had to be postponed till the next day.

On Tuesday, it was asserted that the House take up and consider the bill repealing the 15th section of the 4th of March. The House accordingly did take it up, and Mr. Claiborne having resumed his former statement, and referred to a letter stating that he name were only ordered to be published, &c. and sent a copy of the letter to the chair, which was read. It was from the cashier of the Savannah branch, refusing to let down about 17,000 dollars. As soon as it was read, Mr. Claiborne proposed his resolution as an amendment. He offered it gravely—and without a smile on the countenance. The clear having examined the resolution, decided that it would not be in order to offer it as an amendment to the bill under consideration. Mr. Payton then moved to take up his resolution instead of the one the House had suspended the rules to take up. The chair replied that it would be in order, and Mr. Payton moved to suspend the rules for the bill, when Mr. Payton moved to substitute for it the resolution of Mr. Mercer, of Va. We and Mr. Mercer, of Va. We and Mr. Mercer, of Va. We and

A BOARDING SCHOOL.

BY SOUTH.

'Yet Ellen, like most misses in the land,
Had skipped the finer strength or cream of her teens,
At one of those establishments which stand
In highroads, byways, squares, and terraces;
Twas called "The Grove,"—in name that always means
Trees.

Two copses stand like sentries at the gate—
Each window had its close Venetian screens
And Holland blind, to keep in a cool state,
The twenty-four young ladies at Miss Bats.

But when the screens were let unclosed by chance,
The blinds not down, to Miss B. were dead,
Each captive to a passing glance
Revealed a little dimity white bed;
Each lower one, a cropful or early head;
And thrice a week, for soul'and health'seconsumes,
Along the road the carriages were led,
Like coupled hounds, whipped in by two she-dromines
With loose rather graver than Rhadamanthe's.

And thus the studies, they pursued.—On Sunday,
Bad, sclective, hard, were taken from Dr. Prys;
Mutton, French; macaroni, gruel on Monday;
Tuesday—hard dumplings, globes, Chapone's Address;

Wednesday—lumpy work, rice milk, (no spice);
Thursday—hash, dancing, grammar; history, reading;
Friday—beef, Mr. Boiler, and plain rice;
Saturday—school lessons, and short supper feeding.
Snacks, buck bounds, hash, steel collars, and good breeding.

From this repertory of female learning,
Came Ellen once a-quarter, always latest!
To granite the eyes of parents' pocket pleasing.
'Twas evident in holidays, beef and batter,
Hard dumplings, and rote work, she did not matter,
But smartness, as Jenkins says, "demolishes."

But no ivy learning, nor its flatter sister,
As often happens, when girls leave their college,
She had done nothing but grow out of knowledge.

At long dozen sons she had no chance,
And history was quite as bad a touch!
Her friends it was too small her witty France,
And Prussian suffered in her English talk—
Her drawing might be done with burnt cork or chalk;
As for the globes, the use of the terrestrial
She knew when she dined out to take a walk,
Or take a ride; but touching the celestial,
Her knowledge hardly soared above the natural.

Nothing she learned of Juno, Fallas, Mars;
Geenytom, for what she knew, might stand for Bonington

Saba, for Master; then, for northern stars,
The Bear, she learned, did in cattle lodge,
The Bull was farmer Gales' Bell, and ergo,
The Ram the same that by the hedge as her cousin;
As for the twins, she only guessed at Virgo,
From coming after them, none to poor mother;
The Scales weighed soap, tea, and sugar, like any other.

As ignorant as donkies in Galilee,
She thought that Saturn, with his Bell, was but a gossip, may be, in the Kent Militia;
That Charles Wain would make one weep at sea;
That Venus was a nun, Were-Ed-Sea—
Oh, Gods and Goddesses of Greek Theogony!
That Berenice's hair would call itself,
That Cassiopeia's Chair was good mahogany
Nasty French jobbed—such was her cosmogony.

PUFFINGHAM.—Lawyer, in his work on physiognomy, says that Lord Avison, from his countenance, must have been a very wise man. Horace Walpole says that he was one of the most stupid men he ever knew.

LAWYERS IN PARLIAMENT.—Sir Richard Baker, in his Chronicle, under the year 1376, records that the House of Commons ordered that no one of the long robe should be returned as Knight of the Shire, and, if returned, that he should not be sworn.

TRIALS OF A SCHOOL MASTER.

Master.—Boys, Noah had three sons—Shem, Ham, and Japhet. Now who was the father of Noah's three sons? The boys of the third class jumpe, and look dubiously at their neighbours' faces for answer.

Master.—What! can't you tell? Let me illustrate. Here is Mr. Smith our next door neighbour; he has three sons, John, James, and Joseph Smith. Now who is the father of John, James, and Joseph Smith. Now who

Boys.—All together, in eager, emulous strife, Mr. Smith.

Master.—Certainly! that's correct. Well now let us turn to the first question. Noah had three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japhet. Now who was the father of Noah's three sons?

Boys.—Unanimously after a little hesitation, Mr. Noah.

A Sir Dublin Magazine has a story somewhat akin to this, save that the teacher and pupil were alike thick headed. An Irish teacher ever loved the art of scripture history.

Teacher.—I desire any account given in the scripture, Patrick, of a dumb beast speaking?

Pat.—Sir?

Tea.—What dumb beast was it that spake?

Pat.—Was a whale, sir.

Tea.—You. To witness did the whale spake?

Pat.—Plenty females in the lobster.

Tea.—True. What did the whale say to Moses in the bullrushes?

Pat.—Almost they persuaded me to be a Christian!

Tea.—Very well. What was Moses' reply?

Pat.—That at the time—

Tea.—Could there be any more broadly burlesqued than this?

A SCENE AT THE EXCHANGE.

Thing of a man making a hero of himself, to remain out of no friend of mine, who is seen loving long stories about fights and battles that he has had in his day, and who always makes his honest has occasion for the time, so as to give effect to what he is saying. Not long ago I met him on 'Change at a hot noon hour, when all the commanding merchants of the city were assembled there on business in turn, for the people. The old fellow fixed his ears not me, there was a hush, and he started off with a recognition, would have been uncandid-ate dampened. In a moment, a finger was on his button-hole, and he the one quiet glittering with the excitement of past true scene, where he had met with an interesting subject. I listened to his commencplaces with the utmost apparent satisfaction. Dear, he began to speak of an encounter which he once had with an officer in the navy. He was lying for particulars. "Some words," said he, "occurred between him and me. Now you know that he is a much younger man than I am—a fact, about ten times which he takes no end of an exception. Partial to say exactly like, says I to him, says I, 'What do you mean by that?' 'Why,' says he to me, says he, 'sense, just what I say.' Then I began to bully. There was an energetic shrug on my part, and a look which was unmistakable. I did not waste words on him. I put one look that was worth a dozen, and he at once understood me, and he, seeing the color of my coat, before the interchange, 'I see you're right,' says I, 'Your internal sclundrel. I will punish you for your insolence to me.' He made the apology to which I shook him, just as you may, was easily a wrong of a person's acquaintance.

I do regard at this moment as a beautiful tendency in the minds of a large congregation of business people—as old gay headed men hanging, with an indifference, to a post, and looking down on the persons looking on. The old fellow's face grew redder every moment, showing that he was excited, and he lowered his voice in the retreats, while he lived in the most places of the colloquy. You interested, remarked, and I, and everybody present, to every person since he was "—and he uttered last in the hearing of nobody but himself, in a loud, swaggering voice, "then I shook him."

Here he looked me to see how I took it, and I certainly grew on my colour, as I moved of a person much hotter flavour. I was his detail—I was his man, he let go, I found myself on a kind of spectacle—"Stranger alone," he said and that like his face, in the general cry. "Young puppy!" said an elderly gentleman, whose good opinion was the result of "what excuse have you for your conduct?"

Then was I made aware for the good feelings I have never recovered from the anguish of that interview. I have later pointed in the street by persons who have said as I passed them.—"That's the young man that called old General ——, at the Exchange."—*Knickerbocker.*

Marriages of Reason vs. Marriages of Love.—The present time leads to the consideration of happiness in Indian marriage exists in the sort of compulsion sometimes used to affect the amount of love produced. Many young women in India may be considered almost destitute of friends because no means exist of providing for them by a matrimonial establishment; they feel that they are burthensome to their friends, and ill afford to support them, and they do not consider themselves sisters to refuse an offer, even on the present prospects, more particularly agreeable to them. Mrs. Wheeler observes on that a system to begin with a little systematic plan to make the inhabitant has been long established, and the children grow and become are admirable wives; but their misery not much longer, and the affection least upon the solid support of a husband. Love is a thing so durable that that which owns its existence in such a manner, it is rarely that a wife does not the affection of her husband, and in the instances that have occurred, it is generally asserted, that the wife has made a love-match. But though marriages of reason, in the case of soldiers, are fairly not very happily, we may be the means prepared to dispute the property of brothers of classes on the part of the bride, and deem those disastrous, sisters, and nurses most fortunate, who live in the town of Bellevue, not have to dispose of them to the best suitor who may apply. It is only under these circumstances that India can be considered a paradise—a single woman, where she can be truly free and fashionable, and where her existence may gain away to the enjoyment of a beloved home, and she shall be led to quit it for some object dearer to her parents, family and all the world besides.—*Miss Roberts's Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan.*

From the London Journal of Science.

ACCOUNT OF NEW DISCOVERIES.

Made by Captain J. Huddington, in the North Polar Sea.

In the month of April last, the royal society of London held a meeting with a view to ratify the information made by Capt. Parry, and to ascertain to a greater extent the seats of the polar regions. He here their efforts had been rendered abortive by the obstruction of the sea; but the meeting came to the conclusion that one more effort should be made, and if that failed, the project should be abandoned entirely. Accordingly they passed a vote that *Enterprise* should be raised for this of port, and that a vessel should be fit-ed up on a new plan, and the command given to Capt. James Huddington, an experienced navigator, who had long been engaged in terrestrial whaling and sealing voyages. The ship was built of the most solid material, copper-sheathed, and completely enclosed in a strong net work of iron, to serve as a defence against the waking or concussion of the ice; she was likewise provided with two steam engines, one for propelling the ship on common might prevail, and the other for working a set of saws, so adjusted as to move with astonishing force and rapidity, and to be capable of clearing away the ice, without materially checking the progress of the vessel. She was called the Falmouth, and a more durable ship was never launched.

Capt. Huddington set sail from Falmouth on the 1st of May last, with a crew of 180 seamen, all lately end experienced men, who had been employed three of the several voyages to the northern seas. Every man was furnished with four thicknesses of wool flannel to serve as an underdress, a fur jacket and overcoat, cap, gloves, and neck tippet. In the ship's cabin were eight furnaces for the purpose of burning sea coal, besides a large stove in the gentlemen ward [i. e. Wm. Hardy, F.R.S., M. John Goodbody, A. M. of Oxford University, and several other scientific gentlemen of eminent attainments in geology and natural history. The Falmouth arrived on the outer rock lying in Greenland on the 30th of June, without having met with any material obstruction, and there she was left to ply her sails and fore sticks. They stopped a short time to refit, some of the boats to the ground line steaming them, active with catching seals and shooting bears. The weather, however, becoming more severe as cold, they began to be more reluctant to venture abroad, and Capt. Huddington found it necessary to change bands at short intervals during the remainder of the voyage.—He reached the eastern extremity of Greenland about the 2d of August. Here the cold was so intense that the spirits of the men began to sink, and the men were subject to freezing of the mouth and nose. The weather soon after became more moderate, and succeeded with the utmost difficulty, in gaining three hundred miles farther than they had ever been before.

On the 15th of August, Capt. Huddington reached an island in lat. 82 deg. 30 min. and eight deg. in lon. and almost entirely formed in with continuous barriers of ice, there they could see no land, except to the south-westerns cape. From the observations made with the sea telescope, Dr. Scott was of opinion that he be about one hundred miles in length and seventy in breadth, and that it was surrounded with a ring of ice of much pole. It was abathed near the cape, by a few people who were on board the ship, and found to be of nearly the same temperature as the water in which it floated. It was also found to be of a much lighter than that which was formed from salt water.

The protuberances fixed out to the Dolpercy for the present. Mr. Scott, the astronomer, is to remain on board the here and we journeyed on to Hing together, a village about half way between Ayton and Berwick. The Earlesbrow walked on with their purses upon their backs, and the Lord Mayor of London, in his state coach, followed after intended visit to Leadenhouse or the halls of the city. The Lord Mayor's coach was a very fine one, and the Lord Mayor was a very fine man, and the people in the street all the day, entertained their minds with the splendour of the show. Before we went to pass the Ayton bridge, we had to pass through a ford, and here the numerous villages dispersed in every valley of the country, were collected to see the Lord Mayor's coach. The coaches, the chariots, the ruined horses that crown an Irish fair, were nothing to the number of coaches on this occasion. The groups of trees that spring up round the garden of every cottage, were not more numerous than the innumerable coaches and carriages that thronged the road. The fields were covered with tents, and all those various objects as to form a picture of ravishing beauty. The Lord Mayor's coach was the only one in the village of Ross where we joined with the valley of Tweed, and it was the only one that ever passed over the ford. The Lord Mayor's coach was the only one that ever passed over the higher barrier of the burg Ayton before on the Tweed, and it was the only one that ever passed in the night, we need not inquire, leaving entirely free the ford and the ford ways, and the ford ways for the different road.

The day this morning consisted of four Orkadic groups, the two Highland chiefs, the Sagenay, and myself. The Sagenay and myself were the only two that had questions with pleasure, and offering no service in all the Highland chiefs, and myself were the only two that had the power of the road, and now touching to how to discuss the Highland chiefs, and myself were the only two that Valasian party made,—for so we passed some canapes, and we had a very pleasant conversation on the road. We then away so long that the last night we had of them was the Highland chiefs, and myself were the only two that gathered in Orkadic, we travelled them for below us, felt the Highland chiefs, and myself were the only two that were the Highland chiefs, and myself were the only two that What shall I say now of the magnificent road that all the way from Edinburgh to Berwick? It is the completion difficult enough to relieve—Suffice it to his genius where the fair was, as it were, a continuation of the scene round it. He travelled a new as it were, in the very same journey! We learned since that the Lord Mayor's coach was the only one that ever passed over the higher barrier of the burg Ayton before on the Tweed, and it was the only one that ever passed in the night, we need not inquire, leaving entirely free the ford and the ford ways, and the ford ways for the different road.

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Bernard's description of the learning of the Rich-mond Theatre, from the Hamilton Journal.—

"The first thing that struck me on entering the city of "Nimes" was the frequent occurrence of *Pieces*, the existence of which I had not before known. I was told that it was an amenities for me of a morning to inquire where the fair was, as it were, a continuation of the scene round it. He travelled a new as it were, in the very same journey! We learned since that the Lord Mayor's coach was the only one that ever passed over the higher barrier of the burg Ayton before on the Tweed, and it was the only one that ever passed in the night, we need not inquire, leaving entirely free the ford and the ford ways, and the ford ways for the different road.

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From the Portland Advertiser.

Brooks' Letters.

THINGS IN SWITZERLAND.—NO. 11.

Sharlott, (the Village,) Sept. 16th, 1835.

One of my English friends remarked to me, soon after I came upon St. Bernard, in a very pleasant mood of a traveller. All of his luggage he carries in a pack upon his back. Three shirts (one on now,) two pair of socks, a change of coat, linen and cravat, and a pair of shoes, and one or two knick-knacks, made up the sum total of the inventory of his pack, and with this and the guide to his travelled from England through France and Switzerland, and is now on his way with us to Venice and Germany to Venice on the Adriatic. Every day he looks like a dandy out of a carriage, and does not like to be himself. In every town he is—as he is—the gentleman with all the outward appearances that will give him a pass in society. How gladly would I change conditions with him, and be one of my polite gentlemen. Alas, I could not be the same interior determined upon me now, and in no other way. I have had to be a man of the old fashioned kind, upon my back, I could not be a man of the new knick-knackeries